

\$20,000 between Albuquerque and the Y. M. C. A. must be raised from the path of progress.

NEXT Time Harry Kelly comes to town we'll blow the fire whistle.

EACH Blast of the fire whistle tomorrow is worth a thousand dollars.

# The Evening Herald

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## BATTLEFIELD IN BELGIUM SEA OF MUD IN WHICH CORPSES FLOAT

Dim Picture of Storm Center Drawn By Reports Today Most Terrible of All Horrors Recorded.

### LITTLE CHANGE IN GENERAL SITUATION

Berlin Claims Success in East and No Losses in West; Egypt Becomes England's Pressing Problem.

London, Nov. 16. (10:08 p. m.)—Fast and furious fighting both in the eastern and western arenas of the war is expected by English military observers to make this coming week memorable, even in a war each week of which has witnessed carnage equal to that of the great battles of history. At the same time hints from the front encourage them to expect that the week also will see the German tide through Flanders toward the coast towns of Dunkirk and Calais beginning to ebb.

The cheerful note sounded by the French officials announcement of yesterday, indicating that Ypres, Armentières, Béthune, Arras and other inland gates to the seacoast remain safe for impregnable barriers to all the German assault is doubtless responsible for this optimism. While the vigor of the German offensive may have slackened, there is at present niente, if any, indication of a resolve on the part of the German commanders to abandon the plans which already have cost them so dear.

At least one more comprehensive attempt to break through the allied lines, therefore, is expected before the next phase of the operations opens. This phase, it is thought in London, granted that the German advance is not continued, will be the siege of the trenches carefully prepared by the Germans in the rear of their present lines. The forces of those strategists point out that the allies are under no compulsion to force the issue at the present stage. They constantly anticipate a development of holding tactics with a view of keeping the German armies in the western arena busy while the British masses are moving forward in the struggle for the possession of Silesia, Posen and East Prussia.

These calculations are made without any knowledge of the plans of the Berlin staff to alter the situation as it exists today.

COLD WEATHER ASSISTS INVADERS OF EAST PRUSSIA.

Petrograd, Nov. 16, via London, 10:30 p. m.—The Russian advance into East Prussia, according to advice received here from the front, is being assisted materially by cold weather, which enables the troops to move more rapidly.

A fall of snow during the last two days is reported, but not to a sufficient extent to hinder actively the movement of the troops.

Relief societies in Petrograd and other Russian cities are bending every effort to collect winter garments. Bonnets and mittens with the uniforms of captured Germans are placed about to attract attention. Here and there on the streets small tables are set up for the receipt of contributions and the distribution of war literature.

Despatches to Petrograd papers in-

### Today's War Summary

The battle in Flanders was continued today with the same ferocity which has consistently marked this crucial struggle since it began more than a month ago. From French sources come reports of minor advantages in the fighting, but the great issue there, as on the eastern frontier of Germany, still hangs in the balance. Berlin made the statement that three British warships, part of the fleet which had been assisting the allies to stem the German rush toward the English channel, had been disabled.

Of greater importance to Great Britain than any of the day's passing events was the question of the attitude in the world war to be taken by the millions of Moslems in her colonial possessions. Reports emanating from Germany were that the Moslems in some instances at least were siding with the sultan of Turkey, to whom they owe spiritual allegiance, as against Great Britain.

The German attack in the extreme west is shifting slowly southward in Belgium toward the French border. The country to the west of Dixmude has been transformed by the tipples of canals and the heavy rains into a vast swamp in which heavy fighting is almost impossible. South of Dixmude, the French war office said today, renewed German efforts to cross the Yser canal were beaten back, with the destruction of a German regiment.

The French claim the re capture of positions taken recently by the enemy. Elsewhere along the line the fighting has once more relaxed, being limited chiefly to artillery engagements.

The British warships mentioned by Berlin as having been disabled by German artillery fire from the shore, are the torpedo boat destroyer Falco, the light cruiser Brilliant, and the sloop of war Rinaldo. No details of the extent of the damage inflicted are given in Berlin, which has the report from Geneva.

In London it is rumored that a large force of Germans around Dixmude has been cut off by the floods. The inundated country now extends south of Dixmude to within seven miles of Bixschoote, about half way to the front of the French border. On the other sections, snow has fallen and the hardships endured by the men on the firing line as described by persons returning from the front are frightful. At points the Germans are said to have been literally swept out of their trenches by the floods. Guns and ammunition wagons are imbedded in the mud, and countless corpses float about.

The Russians apparently are concentrating their efforts to capture Cracow and Preymst, in an effort to crush completely the Austrian army before making their main advance on German territory. Considerable forces are marching on Cracow, the siege which is believed in Petrograd to be near. The Austrian army at Preymst, according to an official statement, made a successful sortie from the invested fortress. From the same source it is reported that the Germans, massing their forces at strategic points in the eastern provinces of Posen and Silesia, preparing for the expected Russian advance.

Petrograd acknowledges that the severe attacks of the Turks in the Caucasian regions near the eastern shores of the Black Sea have halted the Russian movement. An official Turkish statement today asserts that the Russians have suffered heavy losses.

The Austrian operations against Serbia, according to official advices from Vienna, are proceeding successfully.

Bratian's problem of dealing with the Moslems was brought up squarely by the German statement that the Khedive of Egypt had departed from Constantinople where he had been since the beginning of the war, to assume command of the Turkish forces operating against Egypt. Another report of dissension in British possessions, coming from the same source, was to the effect that the leader of the Bedouins at Aden, a British possession in Arabia, was calling on his people to arms against their rulers.

### ASKS ENGLAND TO ADD FIFTY PERCENT TO NATIONAL DEBT

Premier Asquith Today Requests Parliament to Vote Additional War Credit of Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Million Pounds.

### WAR COSTS GOVERNMENT FIVE MILLIONS DAILY

Greatest Single Demand Ever Made Upon Resources of the Empire in Today's Request for \$1,125,000,000.

London, Nov. 16. (10:08 p. m.)—The greatest single demand ever made upon the material resources of Great Britain was voiced by Premier Asquith this afternoon when in the house of commons he moved an additional credit for war purposes of £225,000,000 (\$1,125,000,000), which, in addition to the amounts already voted in August is equivalent to an increase of more than 50 per cent in the national debt.

The premier told the house that the largest portion of the £100,000,000 already allowed had been used in the conduct of military operations, loans to the allies and disbursements for food supplies for the country.

### WAR COSTS ENGLAND FIVE MILLION DAILY

London, Nov. 16. (10:12 p. m.)—Premier Asquith stated today in the house of commons that the war still was costing Great Britain from \$14,000,000 to \$15,000,000 daily.

Regarding the cost of war, Premier Asquith said he declined to delve into the future or speculate on what commitments might be necessary for Great Britain to incur later, but up to last Saturday the actual additional expenditure falling upon the exchequer amounted to between \$60,000 and £1,000,000 pounds a day. For the enormous scale of the operations and other conditions, this sum, the premier said, did not exceed the estimates of expenditure that might reasonably have been expected.

The premier said he could not hope that these expenditures were likely to be diminished. The present measure carries provisions to March 31, which would not only satisfy the calculations based on experience but would leave on hand a reasonable margin.

The expenditure for sugar, which had been especially large, would be the heaviest of the premier's estimates he recurred to the exchequer. A considerable sum had done support to secure the control of the railroads to the government and the expenditure includes provisions for refugees.

With regard to the purpose of the credit, the larger bulk of this would be for army and navy expenditures, the premier said. The civil expenditures were inconsiderable, and they would be largely for the purpose of getting food supplies and for further commodities necessary for the British, the use of which must be made impossible for the enemy. Another large item was made up of loans of money to others amounting to \$215,000,000. The principal items in this list were to the Belgian government \$50,000,000 and to Servia \$1,000,000, on which no interest was to be charged until the end of the war.

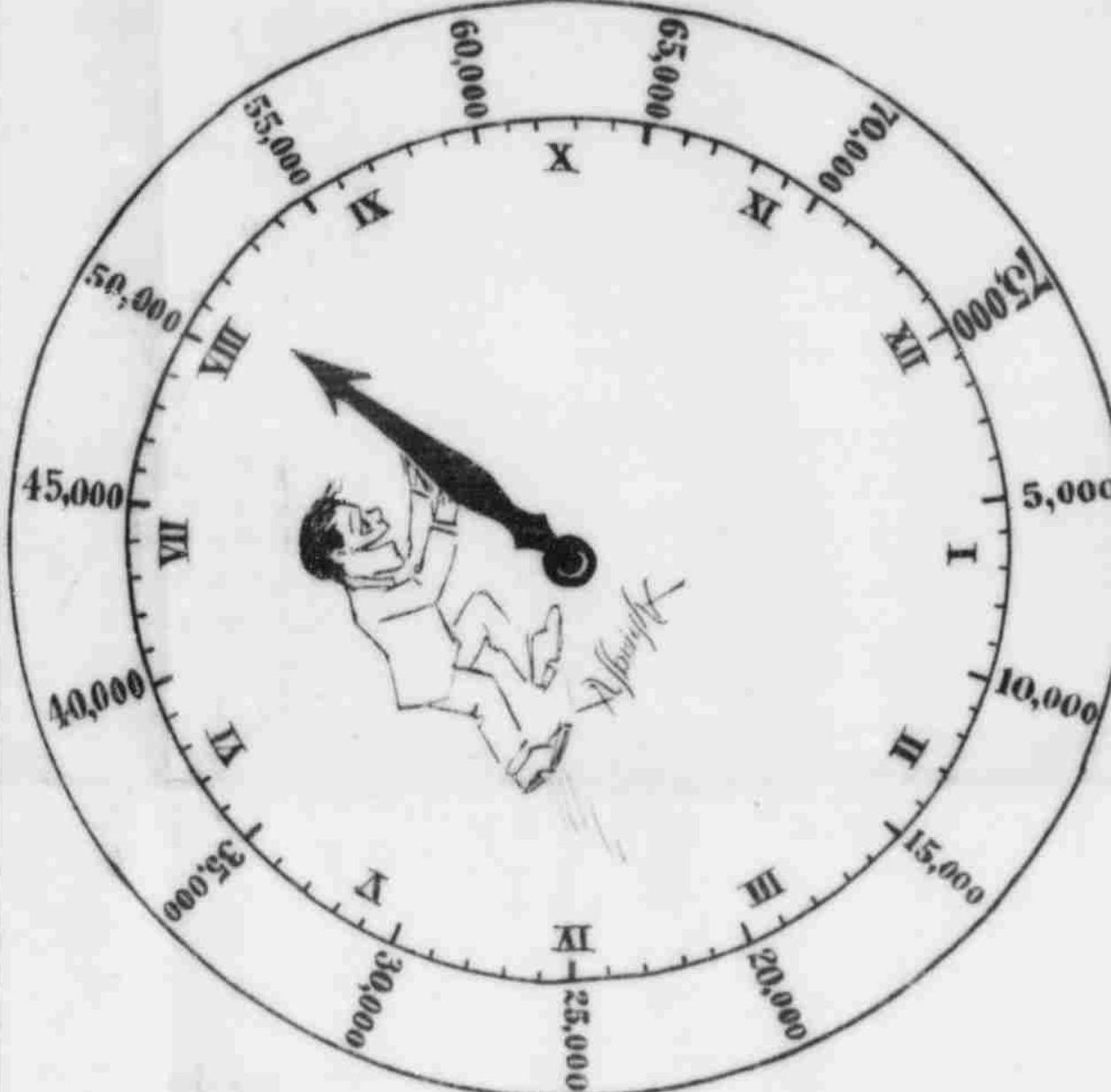
The House of Commons voted unanimously for the additional war credit of £225,000,000 (\$1,125,000,000) asked by Premier Asquith.

The measure introduced by the government last week for an additional army of 1,000,000 men, also was adopted unanimously.

### 14,500 ALIENS NOW IN PRISONS IN ENGLAND

London, Nov. 16. (10:10 p. m.)—Speaking in the house of commons this afternoon, Home Secretary McKenna reported the information that 14,500 aliens, enemies of Great Britain, were today interned in con-

### Y. M. C. A. BUILDING CAMPAIGN WILL CONTINUE UNTIL TOMORROW NIGHT



EVERY WORKER AGREES TO BE ON JOB FROM 8 A. M. TILL STROKE OF TWELVE

Seventy-Eight Hundred Dollars Reported at Neon Today Brings Total of Fund to \$51,035.

### COMMITTEES TO REPORT AGAIN TONIGHT AT 9

Tomorrow Fire Whistle Will Blow as Each Additional \$1,000 Is Reported; Kelley of Vegas Gives \$1,000.

The campaign for Albuquerque's Y. M. C. A. building will be extended another 24 hours, instead of closing tonight at midnight it will continue until Tuesday at midnight when, at the stroke of 12, soliciting will cease.

This was determined upon at the noon meeting today when, with \$22,250 still to raise, it became clear that the workers could not possibly see the 2,000 or more people still reckoned among prospective givers between noon and midnight.

International Secretary Birheimer, whose voice shows the strain of his eighteen-day schedule for the past ten days, announced huskily that campaigns had been extended one and even two days because that time were out on which large contributions depended; that returns could not be had on some of these before tomorrow morning and that in order to leave the way open for them, and in order that all who might give in Albuquerque may be seen, the campaign would be extended one more day.

Chairman M. E. Hickey asked for volunteers to work the additional twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and working until midnight. Every worker present got to his feet agreeing to give the whole of tomorrow to the successful finishing of the campaign.

Although the time has been extended, this does not mean failure of the campaign. It means rather assurance of success for the mysterious sums which are out and said to be certain to bring results.

And all things considered today's report of \$7,830 was by no means unsatisfactory. It was, in fact, a larger income of new subscriptions than had been expected and it brought cheers from the assembled audience.

The salute to the clock today was the most enthusiastic yet given, and it was accompanied by a hand and the singing of "a hot time" by the workers, nearly every one of whom were present.

The Herald's report this afternoon is the last report which will be made by news. Tonight at 9 o'clock the teams will report and another meeting will be made.

Tomorrow, the final day, the fire whistle has been ordered to sound by Mayor Rostridge every time an additional \$1,000 has been added to the fund. By keeping in mind the total tomorrow morning, and by listening to the fire whistle, you can tell just where the Y. M. C. A. fund

### Standing of the Teams in the Y. M. C. A. League

#### BUSINESS MEN'S SOLICITING COMMITTEE

Team	Amount to Date
1—Captain	\$2,000.00
2—Captain	420.00
3—Captain	1,250.00
4—Captain	1,710.00
5—Captain	1,270.00
6—Captain	1,280.00
7—Captain	1,280.00
8—Captain	1,280.00
9—Captain	1,280.00
10—Captain	1,280.00
11—Captain	1,280.00
12—Captain	1,280.00

#### YOUNG MEN'S SOLICITING COMMITTEE

E. A. Davis	\$1,210.00
Kenneth Baldwin	420.00
Hugh Conner	1,210.00
S. J. Abrahams	1,210.00
Arthur Sisk	800.00
Elwood Albright	980.00
J. J. Kinnane	525.00
Lorraine F. Lee	924.00
W. Turnbull	285.00
Grace Deible	195.00

Business Men's Committee, total \$11,880.00  
Young Men's Committee, total \$1,077.00  
Executive Committee, total \$1,571.00  
Today's Total, \$7,830.00  
Yesterday's Total, \$12,277.00  
**GRAND TOTAL \$51,035.00**

### TRAMPS STOLE A FREIGHT TRAIN ON DESERT

Los Angeles, when the freight train entered this a nation east of here.

The overpowered the train often

broke seals of freight cars and al-

lowed themselves comfortable,

ordered the engine in pull out for

Los Angeles. When the train reached

San Bernardino, a posse was waiting

for it, and all but ten of the tramps

were captured.

### NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE TAKES CHARGE ON DECEMBER FIRST

Washington, Nov. 16.—William A.

Sharp, former Ohio congressman,

will present his credentials as ambas-

sador to France to President Poincaré on

December 1, and take over the office

now held by former Governor Alfred

T. Herrick of Ohio.